

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 13, 1891. Mr. Harrison would gladly, it is believed, abandon the vote hunting tour upon which he starts to-morrow if he could consistently do so. There are several reasons for this condition of mind on his part. When this tour was first suggested he expected to be able to carry with him a prominent party, including a majority of the cabinet and several Senators and Representatives, but as the time drew near to start he has had the experience of the biblical character who gave an entertainment—all had excuses to prevent their going. Mr. McKinley, for whose special benefit the Canadian reciprocity talk has been postponed until after the Ohio election in October, would have made a star attraction for the party, but his own presidential aspirations are so fully developed and he has such an exaggerated idea of his political importance that he would not consent to play second fiddle to Mr. Harrison.

But, perhaps, what worries Mr. Harrison more than all other causes is his overwhelming jealousy of Mr. Blaine, who he thinks has already gained more notoriety than he is entitled to through his connection with the administration. He fears that Mr. Blaine will do something while he is away to increase that notoriety, and although he has Mr. Blaine's promise to stand aside and allow him to be renominated if he can be, he doubts his sincerity and is afraid of him. It is believed that Mr. Blaine is fully aware of the state of Mr. Harrison's mind, and that he enjoys it.

The evident intention of Mr. Blaine to surround the present condition of the Italian question with an impenetrable air of mystery is having a bad effect. He refused to give out any information, even to stating whether he had sent the answer to Rudini's last dispatch. From other sources it is learned that a draft of that answer was read at the cabinet meeting last week and approved by those present, but if it has been sent it went by mail to our minister at Rome, because, if it had been cabled over the Italian papers would not persist in saying that Rudini had notified Mr. Blaine of his attention to break off all diplomatic relations with the United States if he did not get a satisfactory answer by Tuesday of this week. This last of course is a bit of buncombe that is feared by nobody.

Nevertheless, Mr. Blaine's refusal to make public that dispatch of Rudini's has caused many people to believe that it was not of such a conciliatory nature as we had been led to believe it was by the cable synopsis of it that came from Rome, and which, by the way, is all the information we got concerning it. Americans are not fond of mysteries either in their public or private affairs, and Mr. Blaine would better take them into his confidence.

Mr. Harrison's attempt to placate the disgruntled negroes is not a brilliant success. He appointed a negro, H. G. Parker, of Missouri, to alternate Commissioner at-large for the Columbian exposition, but the negroes are worse than ever, because, at the same time, he appointed a white man, R. W. Furns, of Nebraska, to be a Commissioner at-large. They say that if Mr. Harrison wished to recognize the negro he should have appointed him Commissioner and the white man alternate as the negroes had no representative on the commission, and the alternate is simply a fifth wheel, unless for some reason the Commissioner for whom he is alternate becomes unable to move.

Republicans wink knowingly when anybody says anything about Secretary Tracy's declared intention of conducting the working forces at the various navy yards without regard to partisan politics. Mr. Tracy may be perfectly honest in his intentions but either the republicans do not believe it or they think they can out-wit him. They certainly do not anticipate giving up the Navy Yard patronage.

Secretary Foster has gone to New York to take a hand personally in making a Harrison machine of the Federal office holders in that city. That's one of the things he went in the cabinet to do.

Again it is thought that a successor to U. S. Treasurer Huston has been arranged. This time it is Mr. E. N. Tedecker, of Indiana, a gentleman supposed to be influential with the Germans in the State and able to offset any adverse influence which Mr. Huston may be disposed to attempt to use against Mr. Harrison's renomination.

SENATOR HERRING SPEAKS.

HE ANSWERS THE MISGUIDED CRITICS OF GOV. PATTISON.

"Quite an unnecessary alarm prevades a portion of the republican press of this state at the present time, as to what action Governor Pattison will take as to the commissions of the state librarian, superintendent of public instruction and factory inspector." Thus spoke Senator Herring, of Columbia county, last Monday night, and then he continued:

"The appointments for these offices were made by Governor Beaver and their nominations were confirmed by the senate on the 20th day of January, 1891. In their anxiety the republicans are charging bad faith upon the governor or upon the democratic senators. This is very unjust as well as very unkind. Prior to the inauguration of Governor Pattison the republican senators were apprehensive that the democratic senators, composing more than one-third of the senate, would refuse to confirm Governor Beaver's appointments for these offices. This apprehension of course arose from their guilty consciences in this matter, they knowing full well that it was an attempt to take from the incoming administration its just rights. So a long discussion was had upon the matter as will appear fully upon pages 126, 127 and 128 of the Legislative Record, on the speeches of Ross and Green on the democratic side and Robinson, Gobin, Penrose, on the republican side. Not a word is said or even hinted at as to any action but that of confirmation of these appointments. There was not the most remote reference to the commissions nor to the action of the governor after confirmation. In no part of the discussion was the action of the governor referred to. The upshot of the discussion was the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Penrose:

"Resolved, That the senate will hold an executive session on Tuesday, January 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of acting on the appointments of the governor; and all such appointments shall be acted on in such order as they have been sent in, by the senate."

In this discussion a regular love feast was developed and indulged in and all appointments confirmed.

This question was precipitated by the republicans and they were imperious in their demands and all were conceded by the democrats. During all this time it never entered the head of any democratic or republican senator that anything but a confirmation was needed. Now the republican senators are demanding that these officers be commissioned by the governor or they will refuse to confirm certain appointments that he has made or will make. This is either a bluff on the democratic senators or a bulldoze on the governor. We are assured that no arrangement directly or indirectly was made by the democratic senators that involved the governor nor was any required. We are also convinced that the governor was not consulted by them in any way nor at any time in the matter.

Republican hindsight, is now more comprehensive than their foresight. To excuse their ignorance, stupidity or lack of foresight the republican senators and press charge bad faith on the democrats of which they are in no wise guilty. These officers have commissions now, and are acting under them and they are good until the close of the session. They do not need two for each one. The republican senators invited the situation, let them accept it. No democratic senator plead guilty to the charge of bad faith nor yielded an inch.

This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss the right or the duty of the governor. He can and doubtless will take care of himself and promptly act when the time comes."

It is fair to presume that the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Company or any one connected with it, is not responsible for the article that appeared in last week's Catawissa News Item concerning the law suit between that company and the D. L. & W. about the grade crossing below town. The statement that the case would likely go to the Supreme Court before final settlement, is taken by the Item as the occasion for opening the vials of its wrath against the D. L. & W. Co. for exercising the rights which the law gives it. There has scarcely ever been a similar case that has not been taken to the Supreme Court, and probably never will be. And the Philadelphia & Reading has taken just as many cases there as anybody else. The Item has pronounced its judgment that there is no justice in the delay, but it is more than likely that the parties would prefer a judgment of the Supreme Court; it would probably be more binding. It may further be said that the D. L. & W. has nothing whatever to do with the trouble between the P. & R. and the B. & S., which shut off the former from Main street. Altogether the Item was somewhat hasty.

Count Lowenaupt, son-in-law of ex-Secretary Bayard of Delaware, died in Wilmington on Monday. He was married to Mrs. Bayard's daughter only ten days before. He was a native of Sweden, and a member of a noble family. His illness was brief and his death unexpected.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of THE COLUMBIAN.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1891. The Legislature is again hard at work—that is they have gotten down to three sessions a day, or rather, it should be said, the House has, because the Senate was not in session last night. It can be remarked, however, of the upper branch, that it is always ahead of the popular, or lower, body in its work, and yet the present Senate has not so far accomplished much. I have never known any Legislature so far behind in its work at this stage of the session as the present. To be sure, the Senatorial and Judicial apportionment bills have been presented in the Senate, but they will be torn from stem to stern before they are passed, if ever they will be. It has come to be a question whether any Apportionment bills will be passed at all by the present Legislature. It is hinted that the majority do not intend there shall be, in the hope that an extra session will be called by the Governor. But I think they are "counting without their host." Governor Pattison will hold them to the strict line of the Constitution, and, if they fail to observe its provisions, upon their own heads must rest the responsibility, not upon his. He is a man that they have learned is not to be trifled with.

STILL HANGING FIRE.

The Philadelphia appointments of the Governor are still hanging fire in the Senate. The republicans think they have the Governor on the hip, but in this will find themselves much mistaken. The Republican Senate in 1887 played a shabby trick upon him in refusing to confirm his appointments of State Librarian and Supreme Court Reporter. They never imagined that their invention then would return to plague the inventor. Scarcely had Beaver become seated in the gubernatorial chair before he sent in the name of Dr. William H. Egle as state Librarian, in place of Mr. Edward Stuck, editor of York Press, who had only served about a year and a half, and whom the Senate refused to confirm.

More than this, after Egle was installed, his term was lengthened and his salary increased in direct contravention of the provisions of the Constitution. Then, too, when Governor Pattison wished to get rid of the then Superintendent of Public Instruction, who became badly mixed up in the Soldiers' Orphans scandals, the Republican Senators again interposed. They must not suppose that the Governor has a short memory. These insults are keenly remembered. He will not commission either Egle or Waller. When the Legislature adjourns the commissioners to Philadelphia appointees will be issued, and he will find other equally competent men to take the places of the present State Librarian and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Some people are credulous enough to think the final adjournment will take place on the 10th of May. But there are more who believe that it will not occur before the last of May, and even that the roses of June will be in bloom when the day of dissolution comes. There is, as was before remarked in this correspondence, much important legislation yet to be enacted, and even with the three sessions a day inaugurated not much headway is being made. It is generally in the closing days of the session that hurried, bad and indifferent laws are engrained upon the statute book. Now, it occurs to me that no Legislature since the adoption of the Constitution of 1873 is so far behind in its work as this, and it does not seem possible that an adjournment, without detriment to the best interests of the State, can take place before 1st of June. I am only giving an individual opinion but in this feel sure I am voicing the sentiment of all the newspaper people here as well as many others who are posted in matters of the Hill.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House has been tugging away at the appropriation bills, and so far has passed on second reading enough to aggregate anywhere from \$11,000,000 to \$15,000,000. No sane person believes that many of these will be passed finally, and if they are, the Governor's veto will be sure to be exercised. States as well as individuals must live within their means. If they do not, bankruptcy is sure to follow.

SOMEWHAT OF A SENSATION.

Senator Hall, of Elk, created considerable of a sensation Monday night by introducing a resolution which has for its purpose the placing of a parochial school under the control of the school boards of the respective districts of the State. The idea is to permit these schools to be given the benefit of taxation which accrues to the common schools. The general impression is the resolution will never emerge from the committee on Education to which it was referred, in fact never be heard of again.

COLUMBIA.

A big fire at Chicago Sunday night burned up \$1,000,000 of property. It was the worst since 1871. It began in a stable.

The Supreme Court has reversed Judge Metzgar's decision in the case of the P. & R. Co. against the W. & B. R. Co.

LOWENBERG'S CLOTHING!

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT!

BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOTS.

SPRING SEASON 1891.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

LADIES SHOULD SEE THE PRETTY SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

THE LATEST COLLARS, NECK TIES, DRESS SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS &c.

THE FINEST LINE OF SPRING PANTS IN TOWN.

Call and examine and see for yourselves that LOWENBERG'S is the right place to buy your Clothing.

That Italian Affair.

BUT TWO MORE FACTS ADDED TO THE ENTANGLEMENT GROWING OUT OF THE NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—But two facts could be added to-day to the public stock of information respecting the diplomatic entanglement with Italy, growing out of the New Orleans tragedy. One of these was that the state department has not received any intimation from the Italian Government that their last note must be answered before a given date, nor is such an intimation expected, for the department feels that it is acting properly and seasonably and it would be a very unusual course for the nation to engage in diplomatic negotiations with another to question the motives upon which the correspondence proceeded. The second fact is that Secretary Blaine's answer to Rudini's last note has not yet been forwarded. It was probably the secretary's purpose to accompany this reply with an official statement touching the nationality of the New Orleans victims and other corroborative facts that were expected from the officials of the department of justice in New Orleans. These reports have not yet reached Washington. When they are received great care must be exercised in reducing the facts contained in them to a form useful for diplomatic uses so that unless the secretary is prepared to send his letter without these facts, it is not likely to go forward immediately. Secretary Blaine had a short talk with the president to-day but as the latter was very busy arranging other important matters before he leaves Washington, it is not probable that even this subject in which he has shown a particular interest could be discussed with any result.

ANNA DICKINSON'S TROUBLES.

It is a source of great regret to the public that a breach has occurred between Anna Dickinson and her sister Susan. A few weeks ago Anna was taken from her home in Pittston to the Danville Asylum. Her sister alleges she became violent and tried to choke her. Dr. Shultz says that she was insane while at Danville. From there she was removed to Goshen, New York, in care of Dr. Seward, and she had no sooner reached there than she was pronounced sane, and legal proceedings were instituted against those who had anything to do with sending her to the asylum. She charges Susan with ill treatment, with using her money, and with a great many other acts not becoming a sister. Susan denies all this, and the weight of evidence is largely in her favor. There can be but little doubt of Anna's insanity.

At one time Anna Dickinson was the strongest woman intellectually, before the public. Her lectures and speeches will be remembered by many of our readers. She made money, and lost some of it by bad investments, and more of it by going on the stage and trying her skill as an actress. She is now in want and her mind is affected. Both she and her sister are entitled to the sympathy of the public.

The epidemic of La Grippe seems to be more fatal and alarming this season than a year ago when it first made its appearance. In the larger cities the death rate is greater than from any other disease; while thousands of people are unable to attend to business.

The Presidential Train.

MR. HARRISON AND HIS GUESTS WILL TRAVEL IN ROYAL STYLE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The presidential special train which will carry the White House party across the Continent and return is standing sidetracked in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is an object of much admiration, and in its appearance and appointments combines in the highest degree elegance, good taste and luxurious comfort. The train consists of five coaches, besides the engine and tender. The forward coach, the combination baggage and smoking car "Azlan" bears on its panels in letters of gold the inscription "The Presidential Special." The smoking compartment of this car is upholstered in olive plush and the chairs and sofa are of the same color. Two desks and a library of choice books complete the equipment of the smoker. A barber shop and bath room occupy the rear of the "Azlan," and electric dynamo and the baggage occupy the forward end.

The dining car, the Coronado, is a thing of beauty. The curtains are of green plush, the lamps and fittings of a silver shade, and all the appointments as elegant as those of a first-class restaurant. The President's car, New Zealand, is next the dining car. The general effect of its decorations is most pleasing. The main part of the car is upholstered in blue plush, with white curtains, but the double drawing room set aside for the sleeping apartments of the President and Mrs. Harrison looks as dainty as a bridal chamber in its white and gold woodwork relieved by plush of a rich terra cotta color.

The other sleeping car, the Ideal, is made up of six drawing rooms, all finely furnished, and each drawing room decorated in a distinctive tone from that of the others. One is salmon and white, another saffron, a third green and the others strawberry and olive and electric blue. The "Vacuna," which is the last coach of the train, combines the double advantages of a library and observation car. It is upholstered in blue and all the metal is of highly polished brass.

The illumination on the train, even to the exterior lamps, will be electric. In addition to the electric lights there is an ample supply of oil lamps to be used should the current give out. Electric fans throughout the train assure the party of relief should the heat be oppressive on the great plains of the Southwest.

The Presidential party, as now arranged, is as follows: President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Marshal Ramsdell, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd, E. F. Tobett, the President's stenographer, and representatives of the press associations. Private Secretary Halford will remain in Washington, on account of illness of his wife. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be with the party throughout the trip, to insure the perfection of all arrangements for the Presidential visit.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad system has detailed two of its officials, Mr. Taylor, the head of the passenger department, and Mr. Hardwick, of the Georgia Pacific division, to accompany the President from Washington to Birmingham, and they have been instructed to place all the resources of that great system at the President's disposal, to insure the pleasure of his journey through the South.

Reciprocity Will Come.

Reciprocity with all the countries of the Western Continent will surely come. Sooner or later and soon at the latest, there will be practically free trade with Canada, Mexico, and Central and South America.

The great battle will be over reciprocity with Canada, but it will come with the others. We have no intelligent statesman who view reciprocity with Canada in any other light than as a necessity and therefore inevitable, except those who can't entertain the idea of knocking the very foundation out of the McKinley tariff law. Canadian reciprocity and the McKinley tariff are as irreconcilable as are free trade and protection as national theories, and that is why there is delay in Washington about even considering reciprocity with Canada.

Ex-Congressman Butterworth, who voted for the McKinley bill after having given the very best reasons for voting against it, now declares that "reciprocity or commercial union with Canada will come if it has to wreck both parties." The chief objection to prompt reciprocity with Canada is in the fact that it would be a public confession of the mockery of protection to the farmer in the McKinley bill. The high taxes on hay, barley, potatoes, hops, wheat, vegetables, lumber, butter, cheese, etc., all of which bring no substantial benefit to our farmers, who export more of most of those articles than the country imports, were the chief hope of the champions of the McKinley bill and the chief fraud upon the farmers, and how can they now confess the deceit?

It is obvious that reciprocity with Canada is to be postponed for purely political reasons, and it is more than probable that it will not be disposed of before the next November elections, no matter when the actual negotiations may begin. It would not only be a dangerous confession of the studied deceit in the professed protection to farmers, but it would offend the farmers on the Canadian border from Maine to the new State of Washington.

But with all these obstacles, reciprocity will come and come at an early day, and there will be practically unrestricted commerce and trade between every people on the American continent. It is, after all, only tariff reform under another title, and practically free trade without calling it by that name; but it is just the tariff reform that our varied industries clearly demand. Reciprocity will come.—Times.

Senator Edmunds has resigned his seat in the United States Senate after representing Vermont in that body for more than a quarter of a century. Secretary Proctor is announced as a candidate to succeed him.

Mr. Huston has resigned as United States Treasurer, and the President has appointed Enos H. Nebeker of Indiana as his successor.

MARRIED.

At the homestead, in Madison township April 9th 1891 by Rev. H. C. Munro, Mr. J. E. Bunting of Knoxville, Iowa, and Miss Anna M. Runyan.

Mr. George Sterling and Miss Elanora Neyhard were joined in holy matrimony on Tuesday evening at the bride's home on Third St., Rev. P. A. Heilmann performing the ceremony. A number of guests were present and many friends join in wishing the happy pair "Bon Voyage."